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Because Chamberlain did so minimize party efficiency, he failed to win his way to his goal; and as for Roosevelt, he, in the British statesman's opinion, erred in 1912 when he quit the Republican Party.

Doubtless the British Premier during the war felt that he was carrying burdens heavier than ever had been cast on any Briton. But it is a nice question for debate whether at this moment he is not more deeply implicated in insoluble problems where he has less light to guide him, than he was when Britain's main duty was to fight an open foe. The German was a somewhat known quantity. He fought in the open. You knew what he would do if he won and what he might do if he lost. But the Slav-Semite combination of militant communism busy undermining British prestige in Asia, and the Celtic war against British rule in Ireland—these are war aftermath that make John Bull rather dizzy. Old tactics do not seem to work. Whether Lloyd-George has either the mental sagacity or physical stamina to lead in this fight and on to victory may be settled very soon.

**MEMORIALS OF THE HARVARD DEAD. I. THE VANGUARD.**  
 Edited by *M. A. De Wolfe Howe*. Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. Pp. 200.

This is the first of four volumes, which will include biographies of the 360 men whose names are inscribed on the Harvard Roll-of-Honor Men who, serving in whatever capacity on the fighting and auxiliary forces of the United States and the Allied Powers, gave up their lives.

The persons whose records find enduring fame in this volume are of the "vanguard," who enlisted prior to the United States entering the war in 1917. Some fought under Canadian, some under English, and some under French standards, and many of them were aviators connected with the famous Lafayette Escadrille, that won such praise and so many honors from the French Government.

A portrait of each youth accompanies each sketch, and the latter varies in length and in value according as the editor had material available. Where the hero described was a prolific letter-writer and kept his family or his college friends informed of his doings and his thoughts, then the editor is able to limn a portrait with some resemblance to life. If such material is lacking, the sketch is rather colorless, but always accurate.

One cannot read these brief narratives of idealism, that bore fruit in death for a cause, without an uplift of soul that is peculiarly blessed today, when realism and disillusionment abound. One cannot help hoping that they are quite ignorant of the sordid world that has followed the self-sacrificing world in which they found a "rendezvous with death," as one of them—Alan Seeger—phrased it. They were so pure in their motives, so certain that their comrades who survived would be eternally set against all war, and so willing to give up life if such might be the conflict's outcome. As they lean on the ramparts of heaven and survey the world of today, do they weep or smile sardonically?

No American reading this volume need be ashamed of his kin or his kind. The nationals of other lands with whom these lads fought, the physicians and nurses who cared for them in their hours of pain and death, and the priests and pastors who conferred with them in their last moments, all have but one story to tell: they were chivalrous, gallant, considerate, generous-hearted youth. They proved the truth of the old saying, "The bravest are the tenderest." The ancient university which has taken this way, among many, of honoring her sons has cause to be proud of the stamp she put upon them. She had taught them to live like rational men and die like passionate idealists.

**ORDNANCE AND THE WORLD WAR. A CONTRIBUTION TO THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN PREPAREDNESS.** By *Major General William Crozier*, U. S. A. Charles Scribner's Sons, N. Y. City. \$2.50.

General Crozier has had two distinct reasons for making this book; defense of his own conduct as head of a department

of the army and defense of the department. These attacks, in Congress and out, seem the more unfair, the more a right perspective of the war is attained by a critic uninfluenced by personal or professional jealousies and willing to do justice to men suddenly bewildered with gigantic tasks. The most intense "pacifist," providing he admires swift bringing of might out of weakness and of efficiency out of lost morale, can read the record here set forth with admiration, for it was a feat of organization, concentration of power, and production of supplies on a huge scale. General Crozier had been too long in office at the Ordnance Department to make it possible for him to be enemyless; and when certain Senators and some public journals got on his trail they had no difficulty in finding army men to furnish them with ammunition that for a time made General Crozier's administrative task much greater than it need to have been. Ultimately his enemies got his scalp; but he has the satisfaction in this book of showing that if he was old he was not senile, and that when he could get Congress even to appreciate partially what the Ordnance Department needed he always bettered the situation by reforms which he urged.

One rises from reading the book more disconcerted than usual by its disclosures of legislators' ineptitudes. War Department officialdom is honeycombed with jealousy, gossip, and malicious misrepresentation. Against this a bureau head has to steel himself, and also against its consequences. General Crozier's enemies may have rid the Ordnance Board of a man who had blocked their way, but he has written a book about them that they will have to reckon with. General Leonard Wood's character is illumined, we may add incidentally. He played his rôle mainly in the Lewis Gun controversy.

**STEPS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY.**

By *Andrew Cunningham McLaughlin*, professor of history at the University of Chicago. The Abingdon Press, New York and Cincinnati. Pp. 210. \$1.50.

This volume, by a former president of the American Historical Association, gathers up lectures given by him at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., on the George Bennett Foundation. It is an excellent specimen of the work of an academic expert who at the same time has a gift of popular exposition and synthetic condensation of the fruits of a life of reflection. Theories, principles, and motives that have shaped the evolution of our form of democracy are dealt with. The present is viewed in the light of the past, but not from a static, but a dynamic, point of view.

The lecturer, or writer, is a sincere democrat, with no covert sneers at democracy, all too common in the academic world. He is a "progressive" who puts personality above property and social need above tradition and formal law. His internationalism is rooted in democracy, not autocracy, and a theory that makes it the duty of a nation to co-operate with others and not exist for itself. He has no sympathy with a gospel of isolated, self-determining nationalism. "If," he says, "we deny ourselves a share in the wide currents of the world, refuse to act the democrat, decline to participate in a world-arrangement based on consent and agreement, pride ourselves on a puny-souled invulnerability, think we can shut ourselves off by a hedge of self-imposed divinity, we do not deserve to live as a democracy. We shall not be a democracy. . . . For the revivification of its own soul, the nation must act on the moral tenets of its own accepted philosophy or lose it, sear its own spirit, and deaden its own life."

**AFRICA AND THE PEACE OF EUROPE.** By *E. D. Morel*. B. W. Huebsch, Inc., N. Y. City. Pp. 115. \$1.25.

This is an American edition, in paper binding, of a book that appeared some years ago, and which for its facts and arguments still has to be reckoned with by statesmen, law-makers, and the public. The author may be an extremist, but he is an unusually well-documented controversialist, with a profound hatred for iniquity and a passion for defending weaker peoples.